1. Write a function that counts how many concentric layers a rug.

Examples:

count\_layers(["AAAA","ABBA","AAAA"]) ➞ 2

count\_layers(["AAAAAAAAA","ABBBBBBBA","ABBAAABBA","ABBBBBBBA","AAAAAAAAA"]) ➞ 3

count\_layers(["AAAAAAAAAAA","AABBBBBBBAA","AABCCCCCBAA","AABCAAACBAA","AABCADACBAA","AABCAAACBAA","AABCCCCCBAA","AABBBBBBBAA","AAAAAAAAAAA"]) ➞ 5

def count\_layers(in\_list):

out\_list = []

for ele in in\_list:

if ele not in out\_list:

out\_list.append(ele)

print(f'count\_layers({in\_list}) ➞ {len(out\_list)}')

count\_layers(["AAAA","ABBA","AAAA"])

count\_layers(["AAAAAAAAA","ABBBBBBBA","ABBAAABBA","ABBBBBBBA","AAAAAAAAA"])

count\_layers(["AAAAAAAAAAA","AABBBBBBBAA","AABCCCCCBAA","AABCAAACBAA","AABCADACBAA","AABCAAACBAA","AABCCCCCBAA","AABBBBBBBAA","AAAAAAAAAAA"])

count\_layers(['AAAA', 'ABBA', 'AAAA']) ➞ 2

count\_layers(['AAAAAAAAA', 'ABBBBBBBA', 'ABBAAABBA', 'ABBBBBBBA', 'AAAAAAAAA']) ➞ 3

count\_layers(['AAAAAAAAAAA', 'AABBBBBBBAA', 'AABCCCCCBAA', 'AABCAAACBAA', 'AABCADACBAA', 'AABCAAACBAA', 'AABCCCCCBAA', 'AABBBBBBBAA', 'AAAAAAAAAAA']) ➞ 5

2. There are many different styles of music and many albums exhibit multiple styles. Create a function that takes a list of musical styles from albums and returns how many styles are unique.

Examples:

unique\_styles([

"Dub,Dancehall",

"Industrial,Heavy Metal",

"Techno,Dubstep",

"Synth-pop,Euro-Disco",

"Industrial,Techno,Minimal"

]) ➞ 9

unique\_styles([

"Soul",

"House,Folk",

"Trance,Downtempo,Big Beat,House",

"Deep House",

"Soul"

]) ➞ 7

def unique\_styles(in\_list):

out\_list = []

for ele in in\_list:

for sub\_ele in ele.split(','):

out\_list.append(sub\_ele)

print(f'unique\_styles({in\_list}) ➞ {len(set(out\_list))}')

unique\_styles(["Dub,Dancehall","Industrial,Heavy Metal","Techno,Dubstep","Synth-pop,Euro-Disco","Industrial,Techno,Minimal"])

unique\_styles(["Soul","House,Folk","Trance,Downtempo,Big Beat,House","Deep House","Soul"])

unique\_styles(['Dub,Dancehall', 'Industrial,Heavy Metal', 'Techno,Dubstep', 'Synth-pop,Euro-Disco', 'Industrial,Techno,Minimal']) ➞ 9

unique\_styles(['Soul', 'House,Folk', 'Trance,Downtempo,Big Beat,House', 'Deep House', 'Soul']) ➞ 7

3. Create a function that finds a target number in a list of prime numbers. Implement a binary search algorithm in your function. The target number will be from 2 through 97. If the target is prime then return "yes" else return "no".

Examples:

primes = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97]

is\_prime(primes, 3) ➞ "yes"

is\_prime(primes, 4) ➞ "no"

is\_prime(primes, 67) ➞ "yes"

is\_prime(primes, 36) ➞ "no"

primes = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97]

def is\_prime(in\_list,in\_num):

output = 'No'

start\_point = 0

end\_point = len(in\_list) - 1

mid\_point = 0

while start\_point <= end\_point:

mid\_point = (end\_point+start\_point)//2

if in\_list[mid\_point] < in\_num:

start\_point = mid\_point + 1

elif in\_list[mid\_point] > in\_num:

end\_point = mid\_point - 1

else:

output = 'Yes'

break

print(f'is\_prime({in\_num}) ➞ {output}')

is\_prime(primes, 3)

is\_prime(primes, 4)

is\_prime(primes, 67)

is\_prime(primes, 36)

is\_prime(3) ➞ Yes

is\_prime(4) ➞ No

is\_prime(67) ➞ Yes

is\_prime(36) ➞ No

4. Create a function that takes in n, a, b and returns the number of positive values raised to the nth power that lie in the range [a, b], inclusive.

Examples:

power\_ranger(2, 49, 65) ➞ 2

# 2 squares (n^2) lie between 49 and 65, 49 (7^2) and 64 (8^2)

power\_ranger(3, 1, 27) ➞ 3

# 3 cubes (n^3) lie between 1 and 27, 1 (1^3), 8 (2^3) and 27 (3^3)

power\_ranger(10, 1, 5) ➞ 1

# 1 value raised to the 10th power lies between 1 and 5, 1 (1^10)

power\_ranger(5, 31, 33) ➞ 1

power\_ranger(4, 250, 1300) ➞ 3

import math

def power\_ranger(in\_base,in\_min,in\_max):

output = []

for ele in range(in\_min,in\_max+1):

root = round(math.exp(math.log(ele)/in\_base),1)

if str(root).split(".")[1] == '0':

output.append(int(root))

print(f'power\_ranger{in\_base,in\_min,in\_max} ➞ {len(set(output))}')

power\_ranger(2, 49, 65)

power\_ranger(3, 1, 27)

power\_ranger(10, 1, 5)

power\_ranger(5, 31, 33)

power\_ranger(4, 250, 1300)

power\_ranger(2, 49, 65) ➞ 2

power\_ranger(3, 1, 27) ➞ 3

power\_ranger(10, 1, 5) ➞ 1

power\_ranger(5, 31, 33) ➞ 1

power\_ranger(4, 250, 1300) ➞ 3

5. Given a number, return the difference between the maximum and minimum numbers that can be formed when the digits are rearranged.

Examples:

rearranged\_difference(972882) ➞ 760833

# 988722 - 227889 = 760833

rearranged\_difference(3320707) ➞ 7709823

# 7733200 - 23377 = 7709823

rearranged\_difference(90010) ➞ 90981

# 91000 - 19 = 90981

def rearranged\_difference(in\_num):

split\_num = []

for ele in str(in\_num):

split\_num.append(ele)

min\_num = int(''.join(sorted(split\_num)))

max\_num = int(''.join(sorted(split\_num, reverse=True)))

print(f'rearranged\_difference({in\_num}) ➞ {max\_num} - {min\_num} ➞ {max\_num-min\_num}')

rearranged\_difference(972882)

rearranged\_difference(3320707)

rearranged\_difference(90010)

rearranged\_difference(972882) ➞ 988722 - 227889 ➞ 760833

rearranged\_difference(3320707) ➞ 7733200 - 23377 ➞ 7709823

rearranged\_difference(90010) ➞ 91000 - 19 ➞ 90981